pAInter-Man

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A collection of images generated by AI

SHIKHA

by

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- Zoho Writer for producing this book
- All my beloved teachers at Railway Mixed Higher Secondary School in Madurai

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Introduction

This is a collection of images that were generated by AI software. The interest of the author is to create an awareness of how they can be used in learning environments, especially in the schools. "A picture is better than a thousand words" is the old saying. When we narrate the story and some facts of interest connected with the concept and the scientist, the learning environment will become more lively and more efficient.

This e-book is free to download and free to distribute. Feel free to copy portions of e-book or all of it to help children learn.

For more information please see "**Power of AI Images in Learning and Education**" YouTube video link https://www.youtube.com/embed/CcMDvGUGWHU

I also update this related blog frequently https://drawdweba.wordpress.com

Thank you for your support !

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Science

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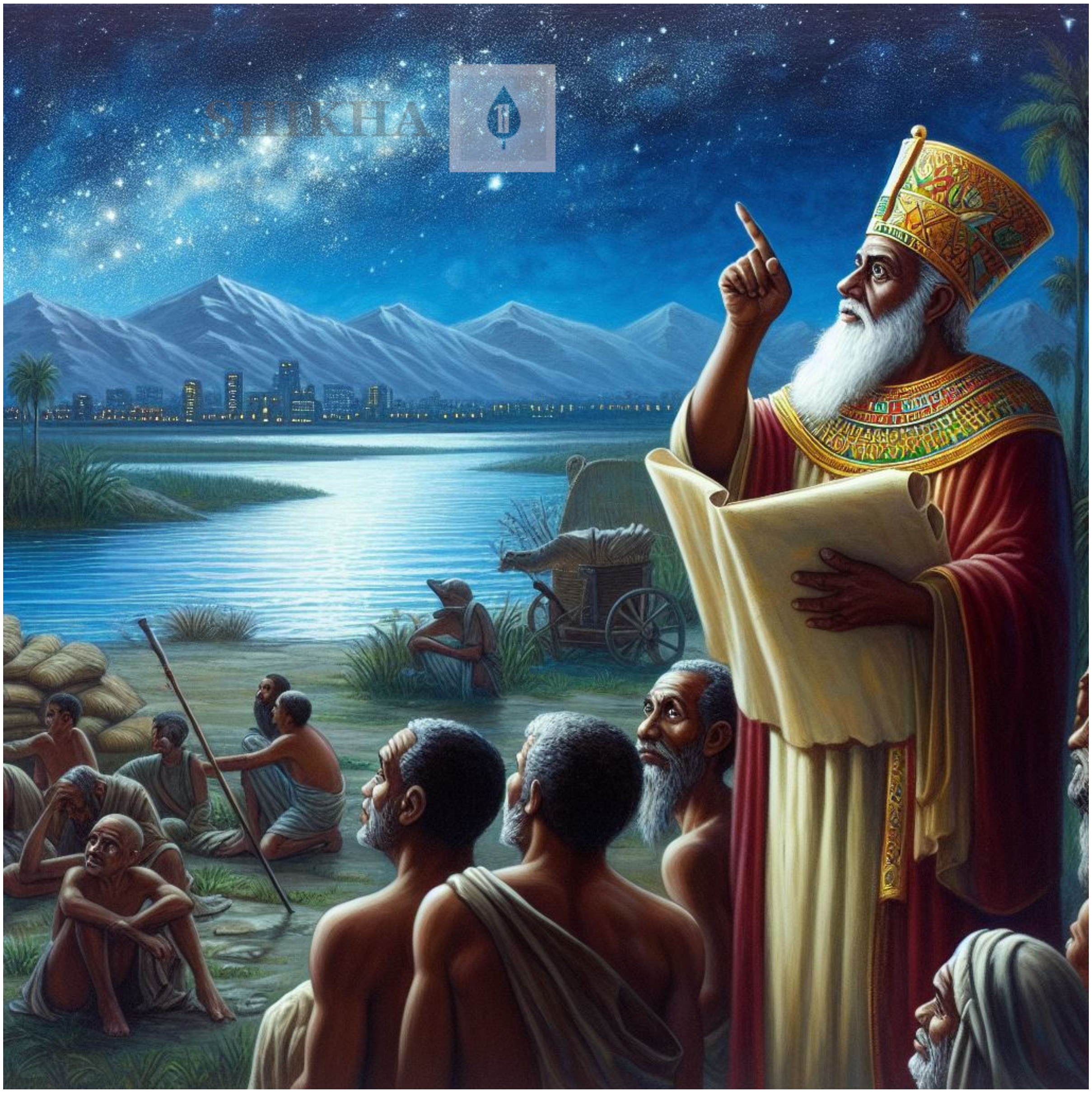
Egypt and Leap Year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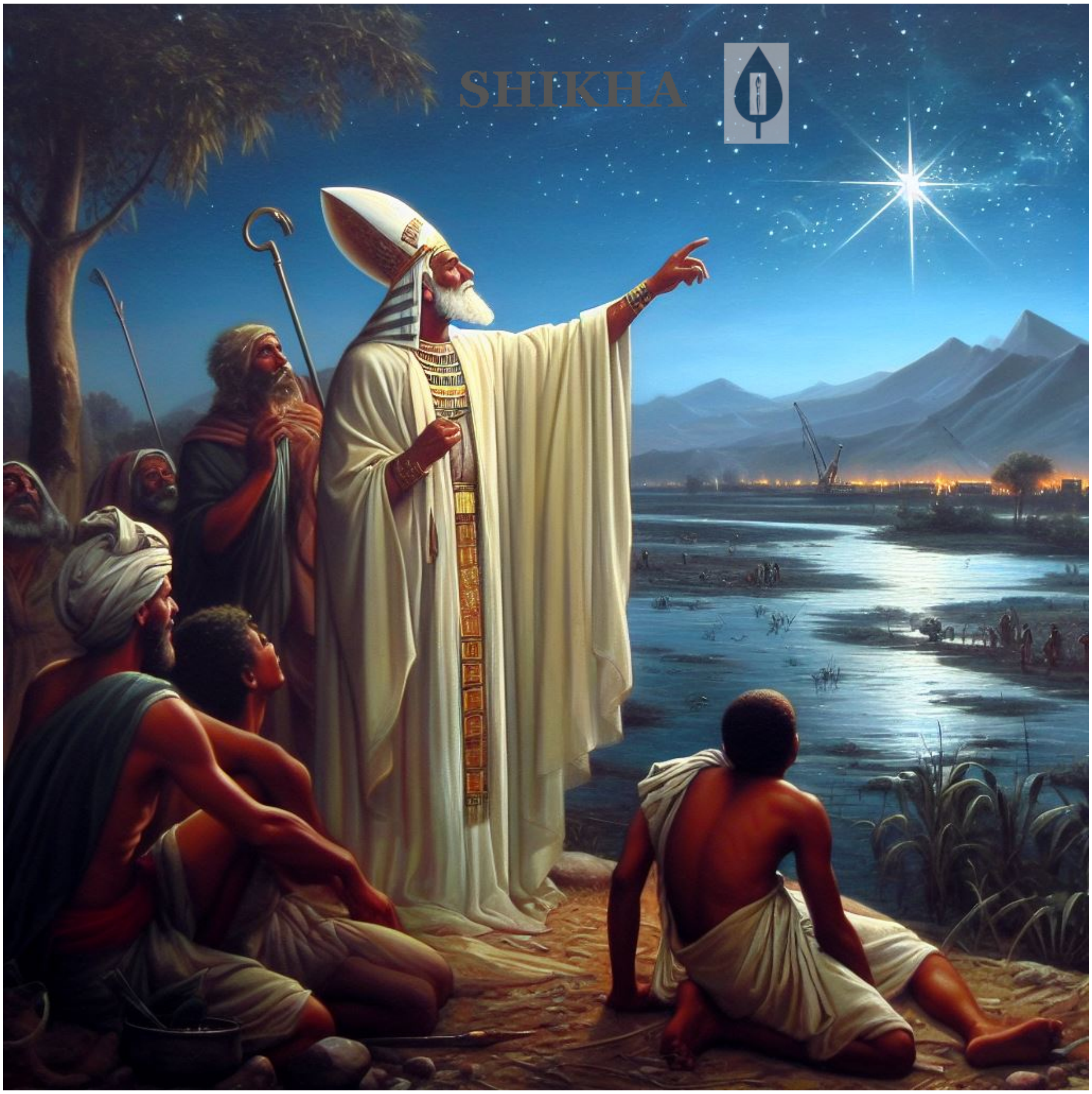
PROMPT USED: An oil painting of the Chief priest of ancient Egypt looking at a distant star in the night sky. A few poor farmers are looking at the priest eagerly. The river Nile is flowing in the background.

Egypt and Leap Year



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STORY: The ancient priests of Egypt, during the rule of the Pharoah kings, knew astronomy and could predict when the Nile river would flood and when the farmers could start sowing the seeds. In 300 BC or so, the priests discovered their calculations had a minor error. They could not predict the flooding accurately. Why? Their calendar was based on the moon's appearances and movement. Their calendar had 365 days. What was the solution? They added a quarter day to the year and the error was corrected.

EGYPT - PHAROAH AND PRIEST

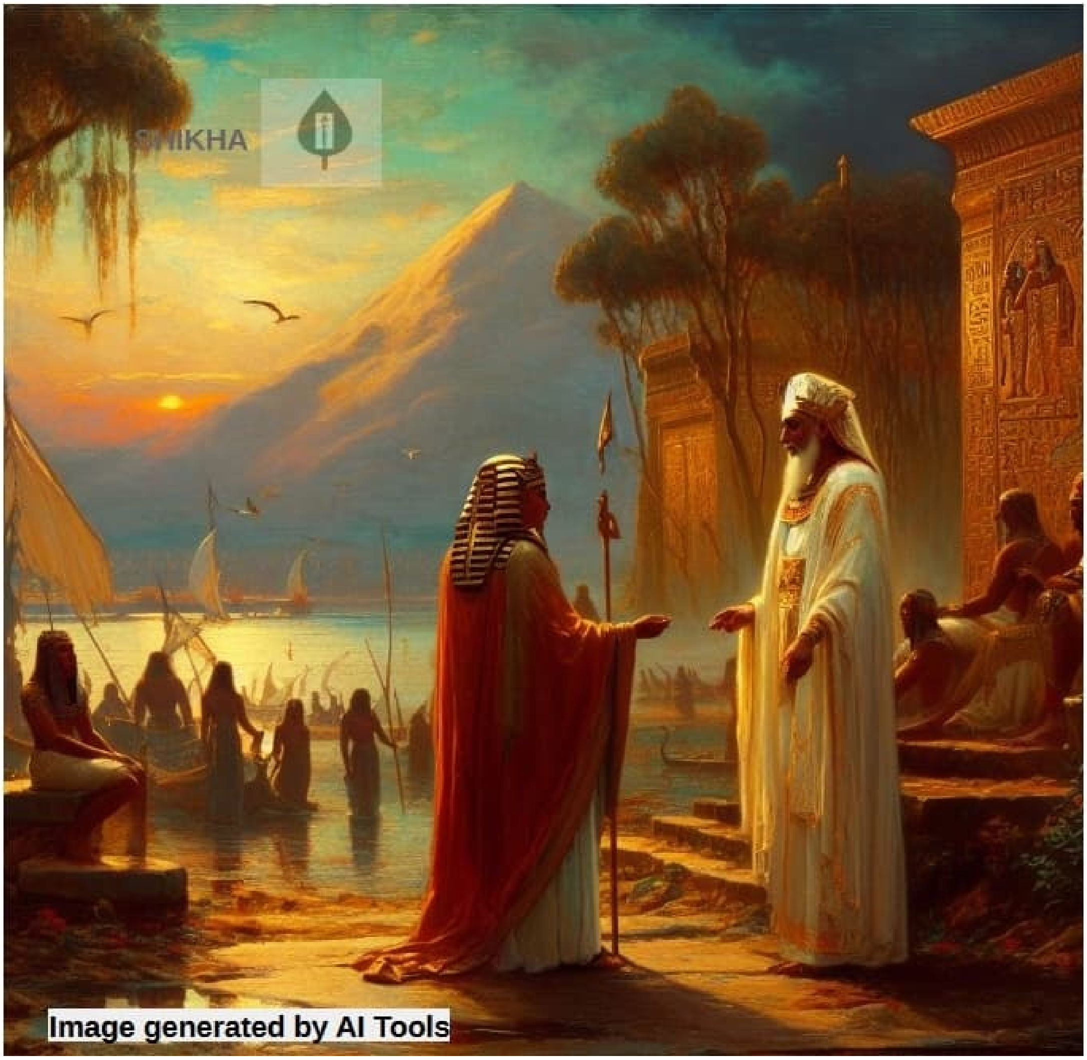
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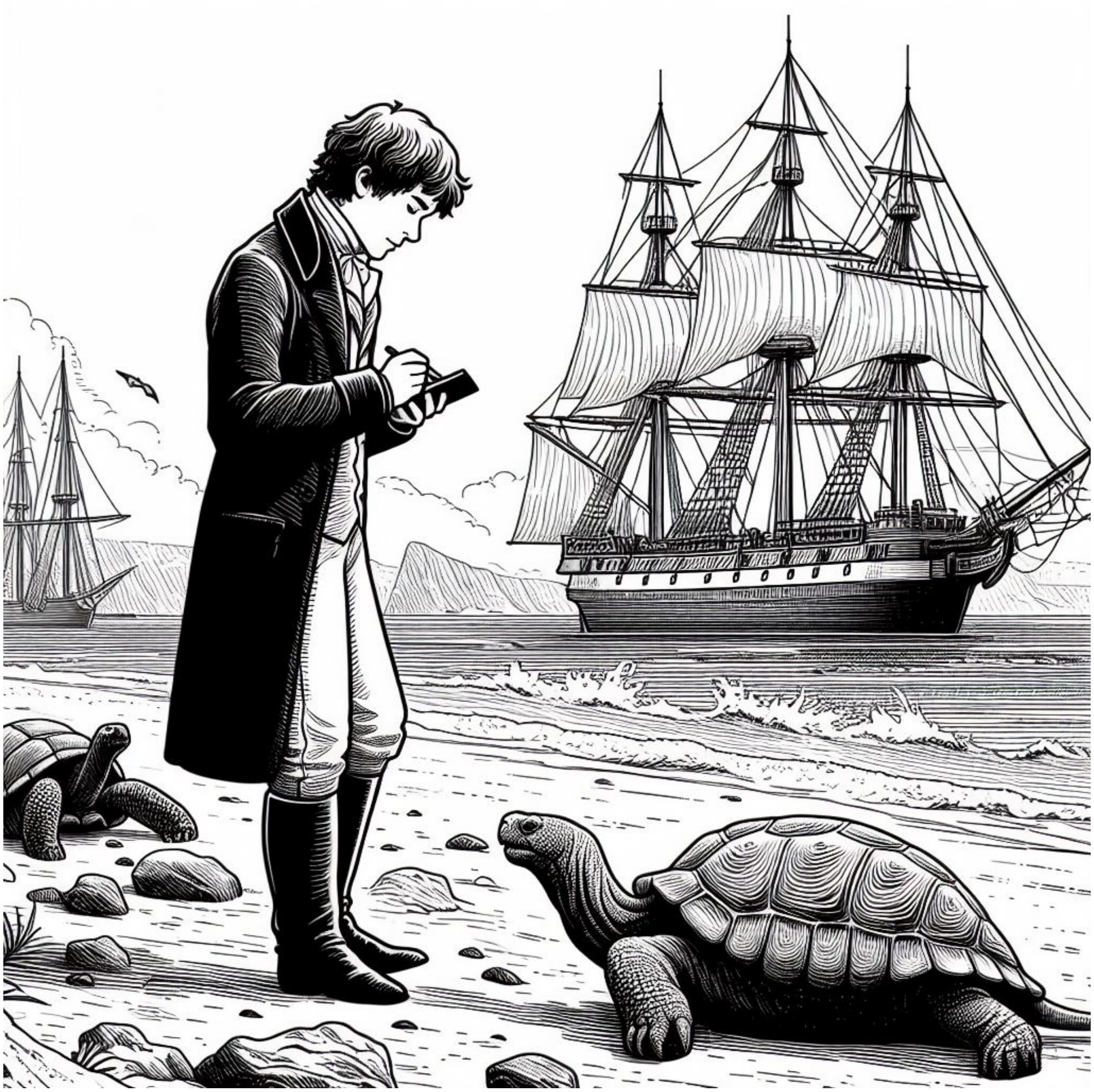
Image generated by AI Tools

PROMPT USED: An oil painting image of an ancient Egyptian Pharaoh speaking to the chief Priest on the banks of the Nile River.

Charles Darwin in Galapagos Islands



Prompt Used: A line drawing image of a twenty-year-old Englishman wearing 1830 dress standing in Galapagos Islands. He is taking notes with his notebook. A British ship is seen anchored near the beach. Small Tortoises are seen in the beach. It is a bright sunny day. A few sea birds are flying looking for fish.

Charles Darwin

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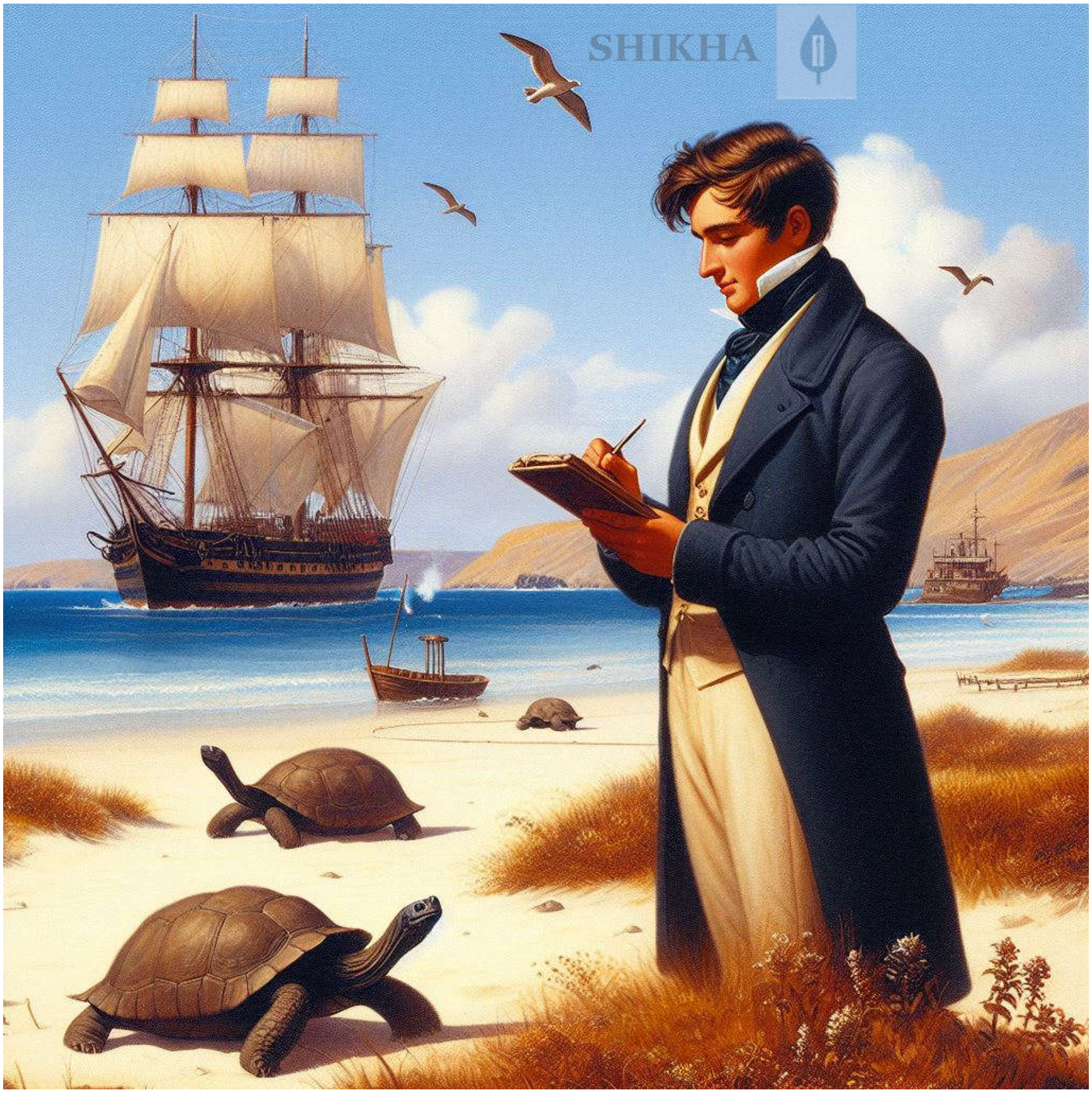
STORY: Charles Darwin spent 5 years on board HMS Beagle between the years 1831 and 1836. He visited many places in South America, New Zealand and Australia. He collected a substantial amount of data on biology, zoology and anthropology during the early 1830s. During September and October 1835, Darwin visited the Galapagos Islands. About 25 percent of the field notes of Darwin were taken during this period! Only in 1859 was the complete book “Origin of Species” got published. Some of the data and findings were against the popular beliefs of the European Society of that period in History.

Charles Darwin



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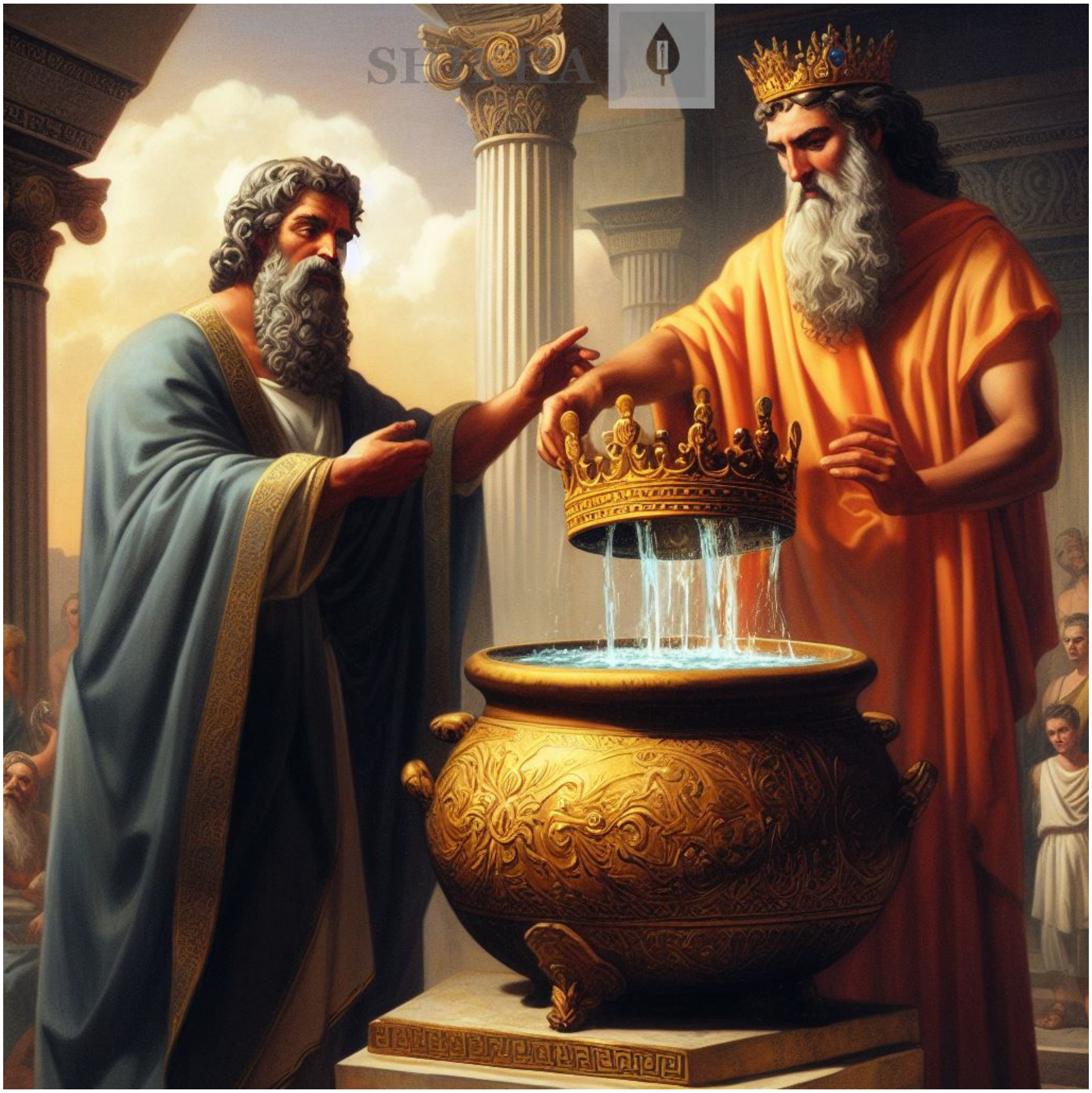
ARCHIMEDES OF SYRACUSE



PROMPT USED: In an ancient palace in Europe, a King is watching an old Greek teacher putting a golden crown inside a big vessel filled with water.

ARCHIMEDES

STORY:Archimedes is famous for his method to determine the purity of gold in a newly made golden crown of his King. Hope you remember the story you read in school. The King wanted to confirm how much of gold was present in the newly made crown. Archimedes discovered that the volume of water displaced by the crown must be the volume of the water displaced by an equivalent gold bar. This can be used to determine the purity of gold in the crown. You may recall the story on how Archimedes shouted "Eureka!" after discovering this principle, and ran in the street to see the King. Eureka means "I found out!".

FIBONACCI

PROMPT USED: An oil painting of a 12th century Italian merchant about 25 years old learning Indo Arabic numbers from an Arab teacher and scholar in Algeria. He is writing them on a thick paper. Arab teacher is seated on an old wooden chair. The sea shore and a few ships are seen at a distance. It is a bright sunny day. There is a brown walled mosque nearby.

STORY: Fibonacci is the mathematician famous for "Fibonacci numbers". What we do not know is that he was the one credited with the introduction of Indian numeral systems to the Europeans. Until then, Europe used the Roman numeral system, which was very difficult while processing large numbers. The Indian decimal system was taken to the Middle East by Arab traders. Fibonacci learnt this decimal system, also called Indo Arabic numerals, from a teacher in Algeria.

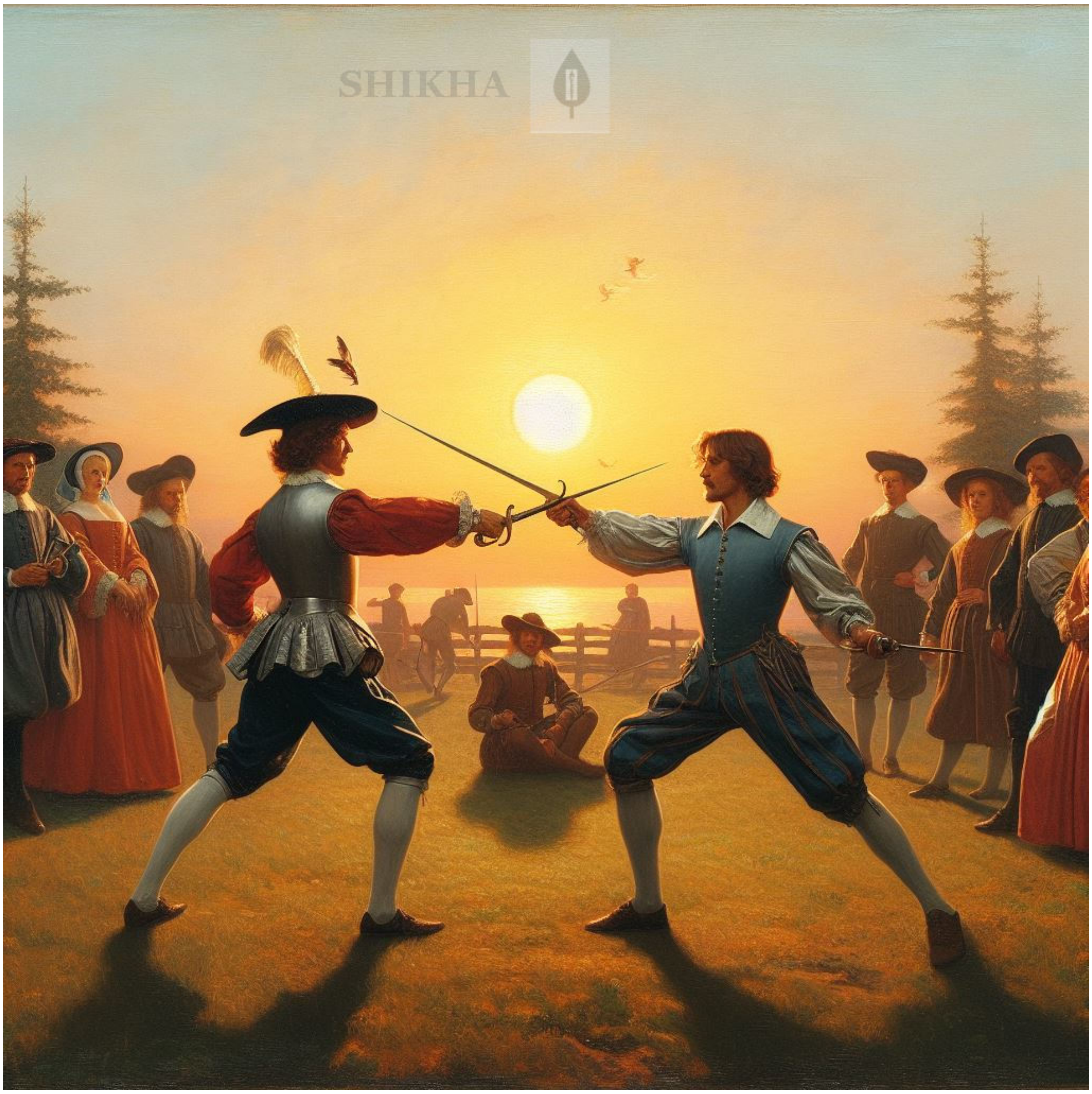
FIBONACCI MEETS FREDERICK II

PROMPT USED: An oil painting image of Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in the year 1225 AD, meeting an Italian man of 55 years age. The emperor is sitting on his throne in his court. An Italian man is standing with a book in his hand. Liber Abaci is the title of the book. A few noble men are sitting nearby. The court is bright and well lit.

FIBONACCI MEETS FREDERICK II

STORY: Fibonacci also known as Leonardo of Pisa wrote the book Liber Abbaci or "The book of Calculations". This book was written in 1202 and introduced the concept of the Indian Numeral System to Europe. His fame spread so much that Emperor Frederick II who ruled Germany and Italy at that time, met Fibonacci in the royal palace in Pisa probably 1235 AD.

TYCHO BRAHE - DUEL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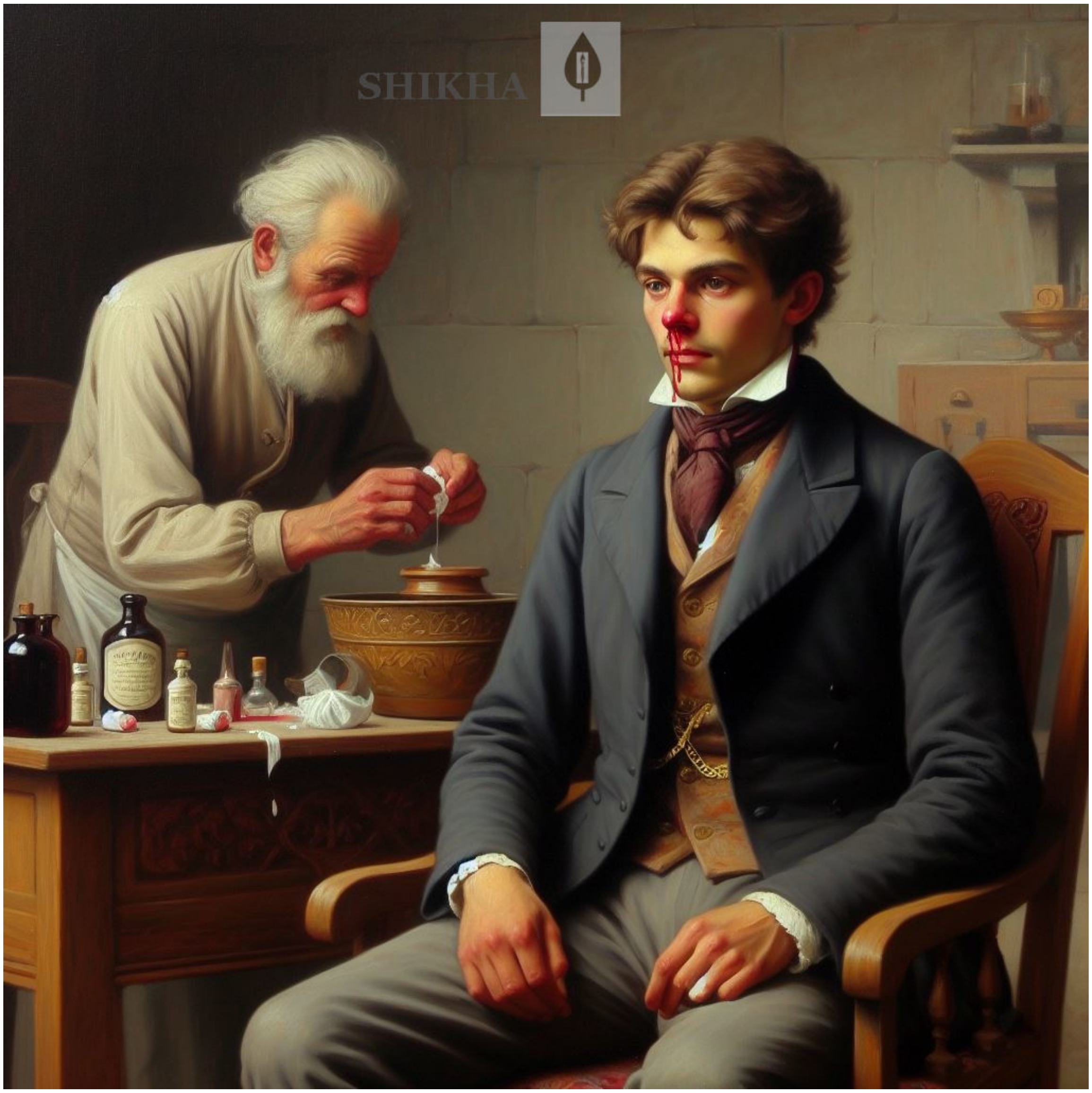
PROMPT USED: A photo realistic image of a twenty-year-old Danish gentleman of Renaissance period having a sword duel fight with another 22-year-old Danish gentleman in a lawn. The sun is setting. A few Danish people of Renaissance period are watching from the side. A Danish castle is in the background.

STORY: Tycho Brahe was a Danish astronomer who lived between 1546 to 1601 in Europe. He was born in an aristocratic family in Denmark. His works led to important discoveries in Astronomy and Mathematics. The wonder was - he did what he did - without a telescope. (The Telescope was invented several decades after his death - by Galileo in Italy).

STORY: When he was 20 years old, Tycho Brahe had an argument with his third cousin Manderup Parsberg on "who is a better Mathematician - Tycho or Manderup". They decided to settle this with a sword fight (called as sword duel). Tycho Brahe lost the fight but his nose got cut in half. For the remainder of his life he wore a prosthetic nose made of brass. (artificial nose). The good news was a few years later, they became friends once again.

TYCHO BRAHE - TREATMENT



PROMPT USED: An oil painting image of a 20 year old Danish aristocratic gentleman sitting on a wooden chair in a big room. His nose has a little blood stain. There is another elderly Danish man preparing medicines.

TYCHO BRAHE - TREATMENT

STORY: For the rest of his Tycho Brahe had to wear a prosthetic nose made of brass because of this injury.

GALILEO GALILEI - TOWER OF PISA

PROMPT USED: Galileo dropping one metal ball using his right hand and another metal ball using his left hand from the top floor of the Tower of Pisa.

STORY: Galileo Galilei, the 16th century astronomer and mathematician, lived in Italy. From the top of the Pisa Tower, Galileo dropped two objects of different weights. Which one fell first, the heavier one or the lighter one?

GALILEO GALILEI - TOWER OF PISA

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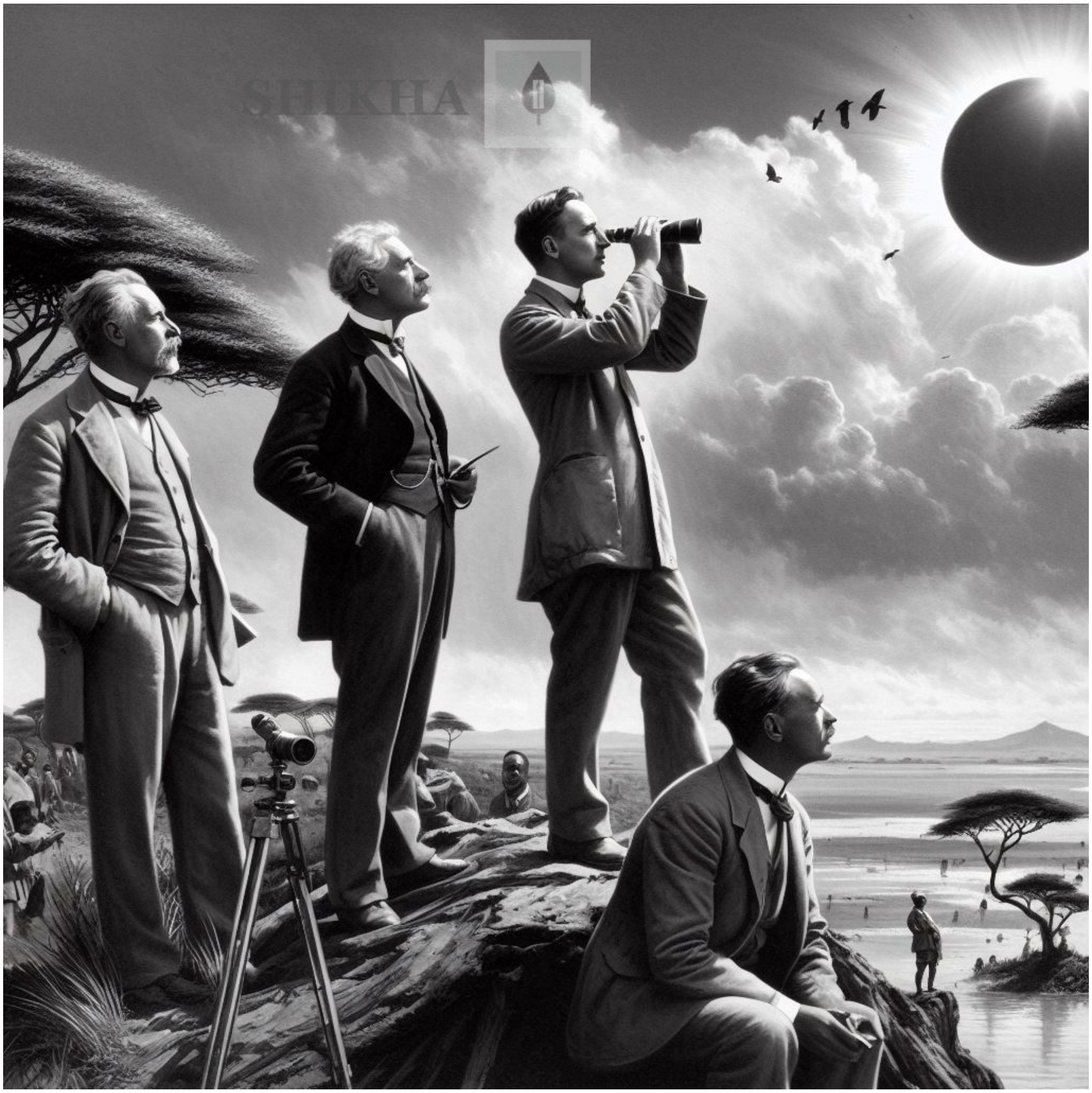
PROMPT USED: Galileo inside a mediaeval church watching a hanging oil lantern moving back and forth.

STORY: Galileo observed the way the chandeliers (lamps) moved to and fro inside the church. His observation was the time taken to travel back and forth is always the same. The distance reduces little by little, but still the time taken is the same.

EDDINGTON EXPERIMENT - 1919



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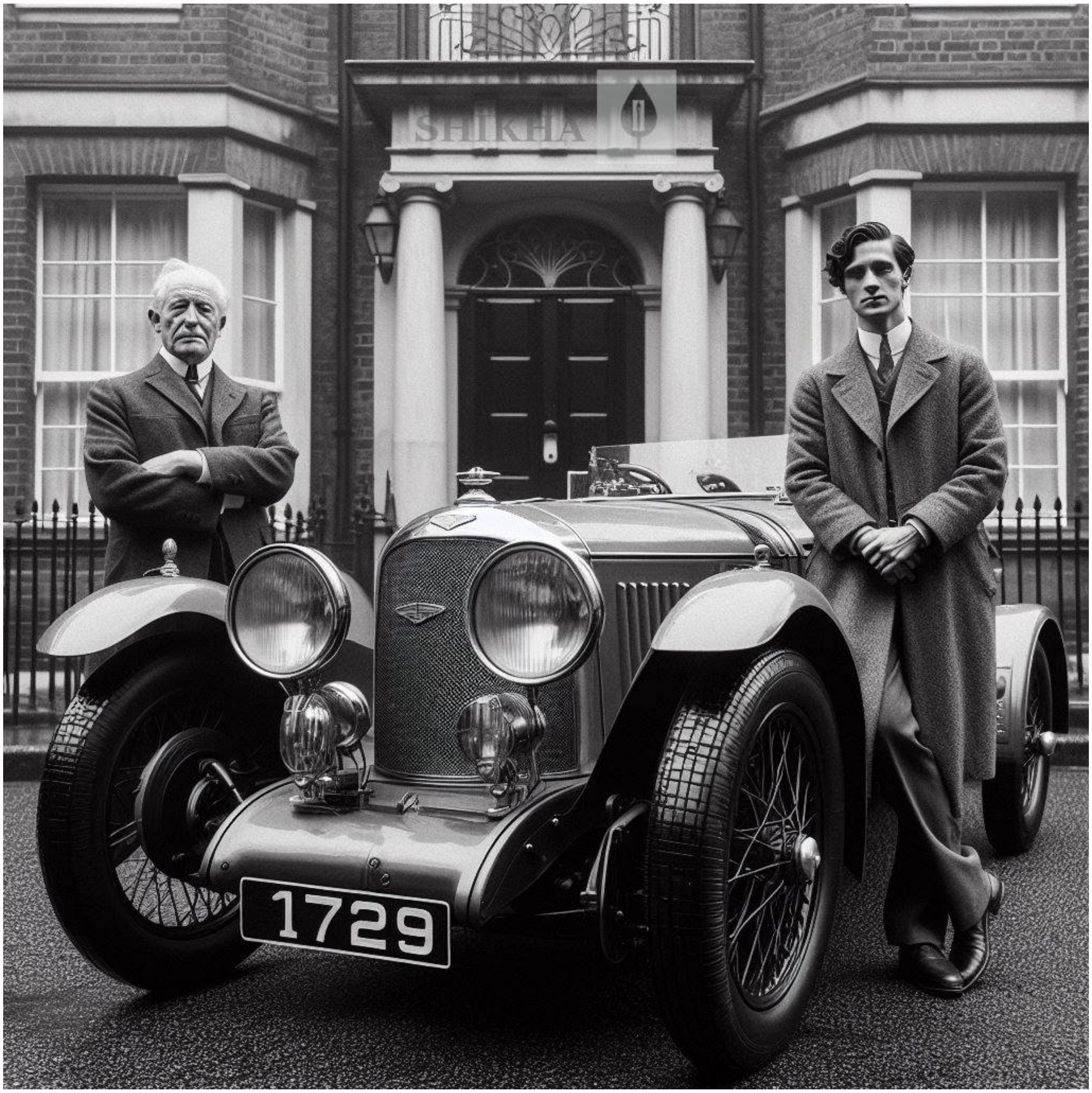
PROMPT USED: British astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington watching a partial solar eclipse on the sky in an African island with three British scientists.

EDDINGTON EXPERIMENT - 1919

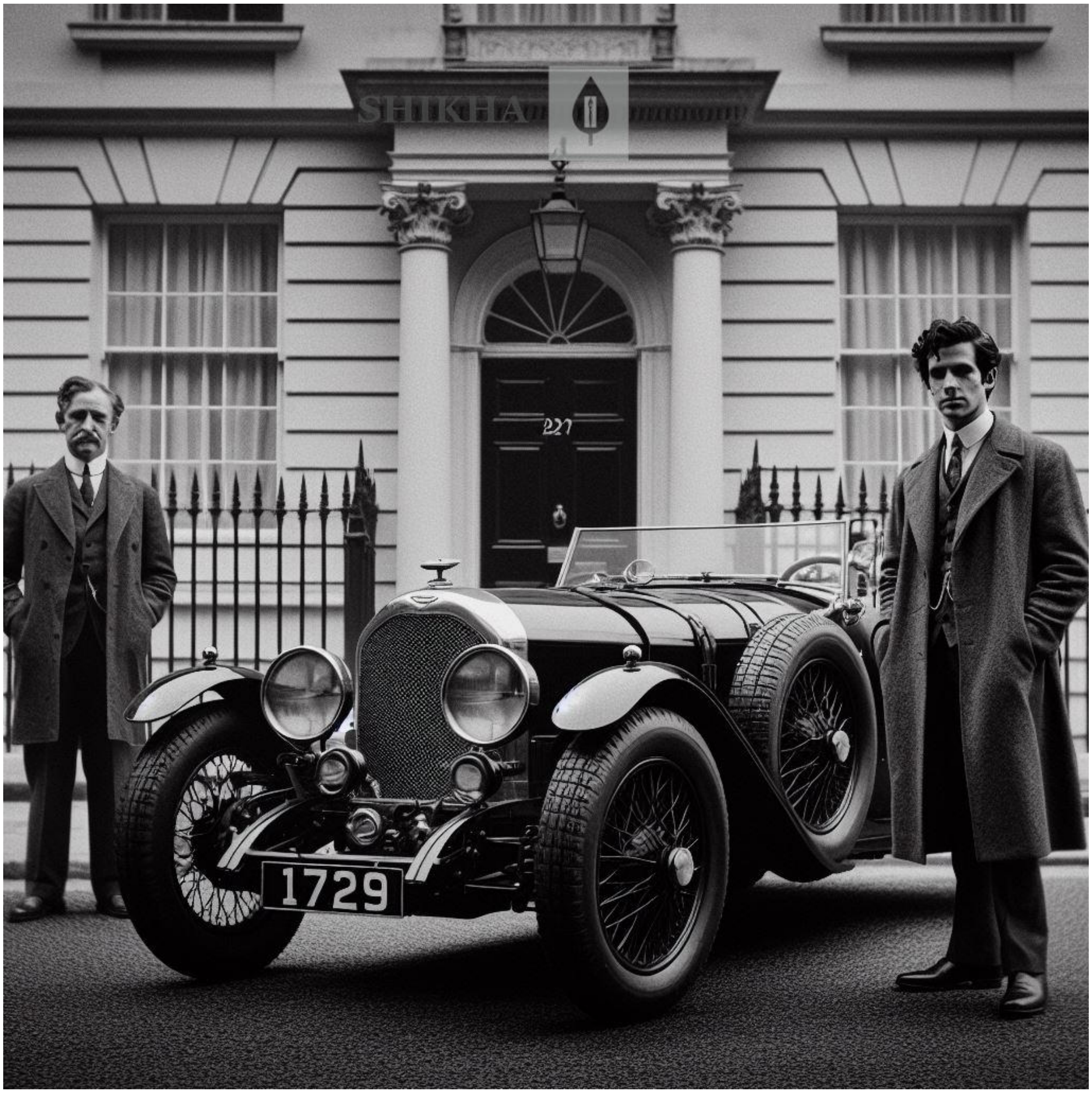
STORY: In 1915 Albert Einstein predicted that light gets bent or deflected while passing near the Sun due to gravity. There was no observational data to prove it. Sir Arthur Eddington, British astronomer, travelled to West Afica in 1919, to observe a solar eclipse on the sky. His data proved Einstein was right!

RAMANUJAN - TAXICAB NUMBERS



PROMPT USED: A black and white cinematic image of an Aston Martin 1918 model car with the number plate **1729** parked in front of a London house. A British Professor and a 30-year-old Indian gentleman are standing in front of it.

RAMANUJAN - TAXICAB NUMBERS

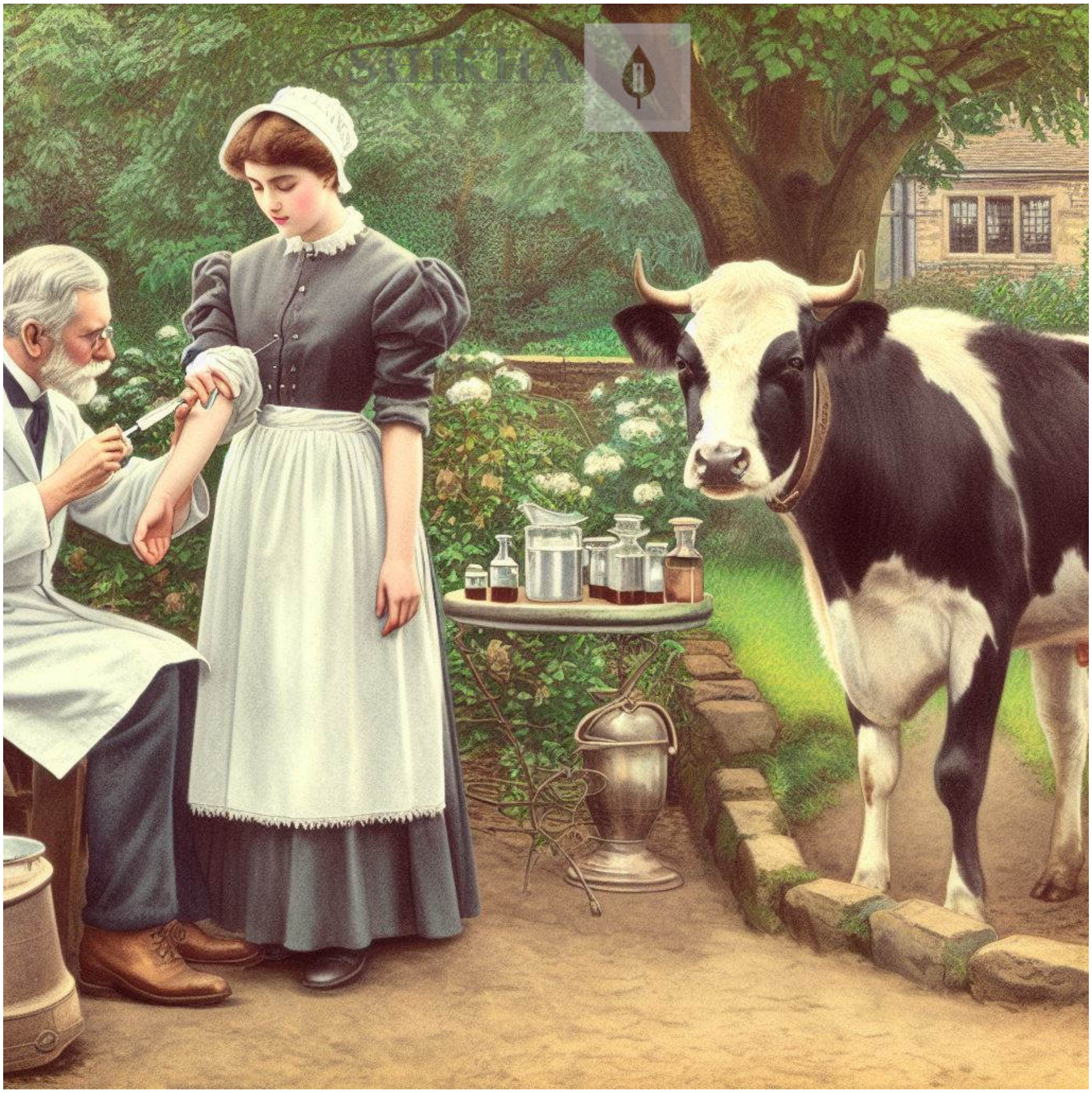


STORY: Srinivasa Ramanujan, the genius in Mathematics was in London. Prof Hardy visited him. The car had a number plate 1729. Ramanujan observed that 1729 is a unique number. It is the sum of two cubes in two ways.

First way, it is the sum of cubes of 9 and 10**.** **$9^3 + 10^3 = 1729$**.

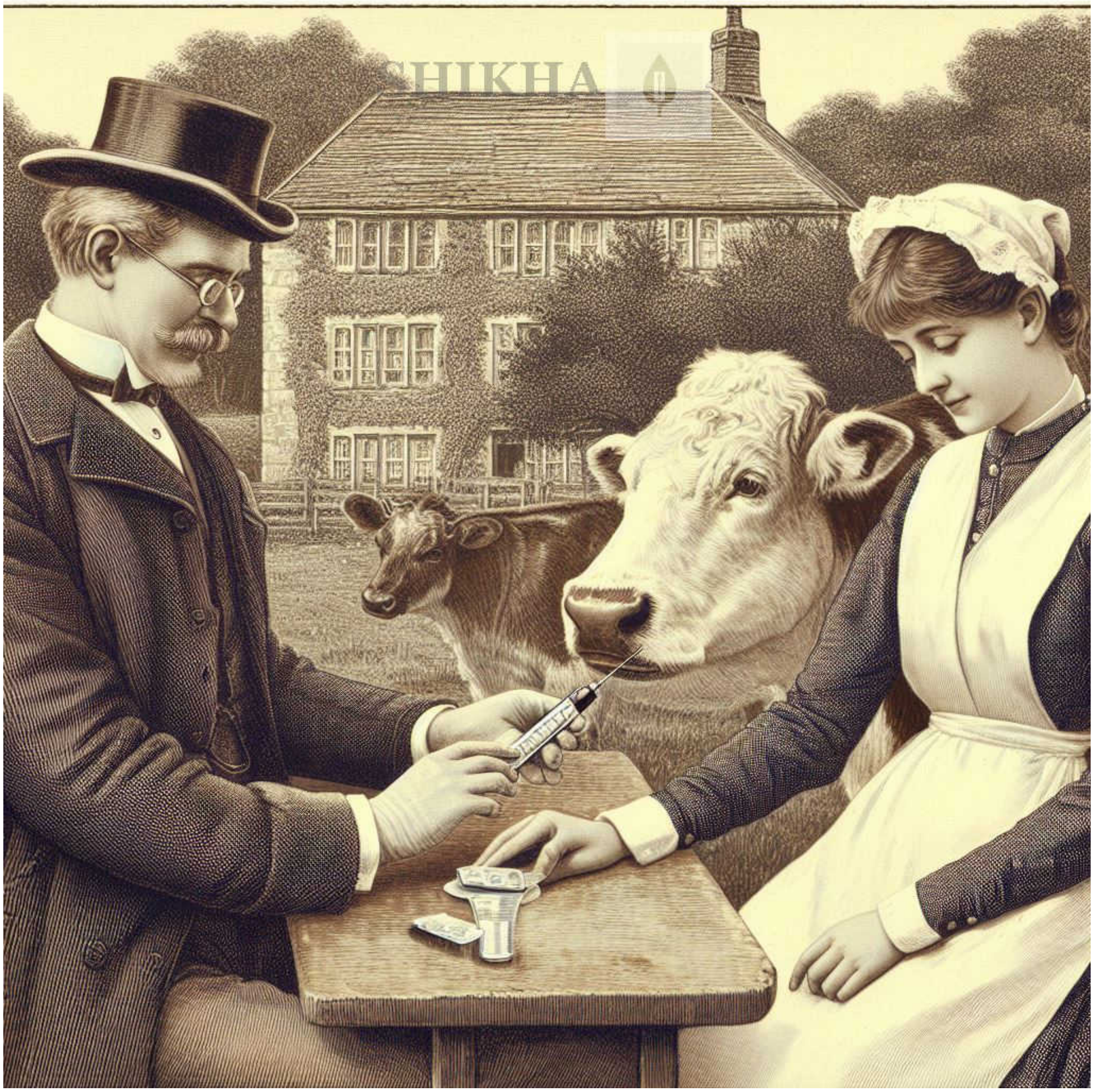
Second way, it the sum of **$12^3 + 1^3 = 1729$.**

EDWARD JENNER - END OF SMALL POX



PROMPT USED: An English doctor of Victorian era injecting medicine using a syringe on a Victorian era dairy maid in the garden of his home. A cow is standing next to them.

EDWARD JENNER



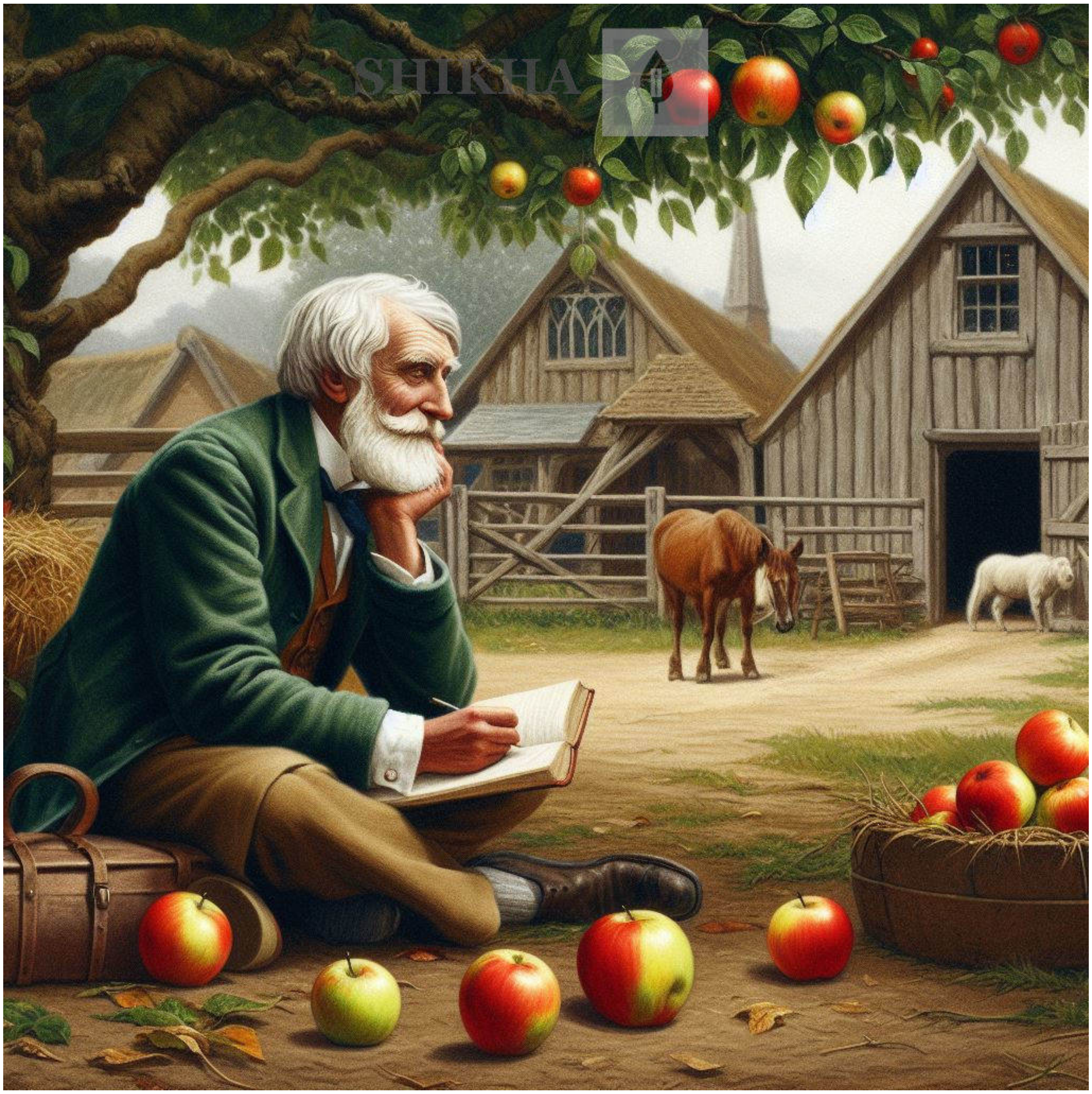
STORY: Edward Jenner of England (1749 to 1823 AD) is attributed for making the world's first vaccine - the smallpox vaccine. Edward Jenner is considered the father of immunology. In this representative image made by AI, Edward removes pus from cowpox blisters on the hands of Sarah Nelmes, a milkmaid who had caught cowpox from a cow called Blossom. Dairymaids who got cowpox, which is a mild form of disease, did not get smallpox which was a killer disease. This was observed by Jenner, who later made the vaccine from the pus of cowpox.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

PROMPT USED: An English scholar resting on the ground of his farm. He is watching an apple fall from the tree.

STORY: Sir Isaac Newton was the first scientist to define the gravitational force precisely, and to show that it could explain both falling bodies on the earth and motions of astronomical bodies like planets and moons.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON



PROMPT USED: An English scholar resting on the ground of his farm. He is watching an apple fall from the tree.

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THE END